, 1859. our first page

s sermon on the Ferry. It has been aunusual care, and, by all dete and perfect as possible. or readers as by far the clear position of the views, yet made BERCHER, as well as of thousands of the more enlightened of the "free soil" people of the North, on the subject of slavery, and we bespeak for it an attentive perusal. It contains ideas, not less startling than novel, to very many of our readers, and ideas too, which will generally be accepted as no less true than novel and startling.

PUR YORK SUN

The Recent Trial of John Brown. The between the thich the trial of this unfurturence man was pressed on tells poorly for the love of justice, so often claimed by our Southern friends. That BROWN was guilty of some of the crimes that was charged upon him, we do not question. But we do question the policy pursued towards him, whilst he rethe condition he was; wounded, bleeding, and confined to his bed. More than this, question of his sanity has been raised, and though scoffed at by inconsiderate persons, and even journals, is still a legitimate, pertinent op. To our mind, BROWN's entire proedings were prema facia evidence of insanity. We do not propose to discuss the degrees or causes finanity, but there may have been, and undoubtedly were, causes operating on his mind, that rendered him, at least on the subject of lavery, a monomaniac. This certainly could have been the case, whilst on all other subjects he might be as reasonable and correct as other

But, all this aside, the unreasonable precipitancy with which the trial was pressed on, under the circumstances, is what we complain of. Indeed, it cannot be regarded as more than one degree removed from the code of Judge Lysch. A man, prostrate and help'ess, without friends or means, asking from his couch a short delay to enable him to call his friends to his aid, and make a little preparation to meet his accusers in a court of justice, where he is charged with of-fenses involving his life—and asking this too, from a court, a judge biga in authority, and refused! Why refused? Was it because he was feared? Were the people in the vicinity in any further danger from a little delay? Did the public weal demand an instant sacrifice? Nothing of the kind. There was, there could be, no reason why JOHN BROWN should have been forced to take his trial so pre. cipitately, and without any proper means for securing to him a full, clear and impartial investigation of the whole matter.

We are no advocate or apologist for John Baows, or any other wrong-doer, but would glacily see crime punished as it deserves; but the honor and good name of our common country required that BROWN's request for a short postponement should have been granted, and we cannot but feel that there was a fixed purpose on the part of the authorities, from the first, to hang Brown as speedily as possible, and thus make an example of quick justice. If this be to, we prophecy a signal failure. Outraged justice will summon thousands to her standard, who scorn to fear.

It is, moreover, a matter of serious doubt whether the State of Virginia had a right to try Brows at all, insemuch as the offences charged were committed within the grounds of the United States Government at Harper's Ferry, and the jurisdiction of the Federal Government over these premises has been fully recognized by Virginia. In 1854, Hon. CALEB CUSHING, then the law officer of the Government, had this question as to Harper's Ferry before him, and delivered an able opinion concerning the whole question, and confirming this view of the case.

opinion, and says : "It is rumored that so firmly does he new retain his opinious as there expressed, that he is not unwil-ling if necessary, to sustain them before the Courts of Virginia."

This constitutional question can undoubtedly be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, on a writ of error, and it should be done; and, if any respect be paid to the opinions of mankind, it will be, and sentence of BROWN will be deferred until final judgment in that tribunal can be had.

The American Minister in China. Nor a little speculation is being indulged in as to how and when Mr. WARD got to Pekin. The best information on the subject would seem to fastify the belief that he went there immedistely after the battle at Pelho, and was well there, though we do not creat many or the sto-ries put in circulation on that point. But that be is there, and that our relation with that Empire will soon be placed on a most satisfactory footing, we make no doubt. Indeed we should be surprised if Mr. WARD should fail to accomplish all that our people have a right to expect

under the terms of the bargain between the Ce-

lestial authorities and Mr. WARD's predecessor. That England feels jealous of our position in China is evident from the uncalled-for remarks of their journals; but it only proves that the course of policy pursued by the American Government in its intercourse and dealings with such nations as China and Japan, is better calculated to succeed than the overbearing policy pursued by our trans atlantic neighbors. Whilst the previous negotiations were going on, we were abused and denounced for not quarreling with China, but then, as now, our true policy was not to quarrel. Indeed, we had no ground for se doing. And furthermore, it is evident, that China seeks not to quarrel with this country, fro n the fact, that at the battle of Peiho, the Americans rendered signal service to the English, and for which China might have said, "Your participation in those proceedings is a sufficient justifica-tion for not treating you with that courtesy you otherwise would have been entitled to." Yet we hear no complaint, but on the contrary, find our

Minister peaceably and quietly pursuing the objects of his mission with apparently every facility afforded him that could reasonably be expectd. Whatever course may be pursued by the English and French towards China, we must remain passive and the friends of all parties. If England and France choose their own policy and act upon it, they at least cannot blame us for doing the same, and if they find cause to regret theirs, we have reason to be satisfied with our own. If their policy is to destroy, ours should be to build up.

Later from Havana. THE U. S. steamship Cahawba, from Havana, Oct. 30th, arrived here on Saturday morning. The news is not very important. It is stated that the Government of Spain, has annulied, so far as regards the United States Mails Steamships, the order issued in August 'ast, requiring consular certificates to accompany all cargo for Havana, it however remains in force with all other steamers and sailing vessels. The long litigated case of the American bark J. J. Cobb had been decided, and the vessel declared a derelict, not a slaver. Government will not require United States mail steamers to exhibit consular cerdificates of manifests of cargo for Cuban ports. Two spect to customs dues. An Havana letter of the 30th customs dues. An Havana letter of the 30th cays there is a report of a conspiracy or something of that character having been discovered amongst certain military officers and the soldiery at Matanzas. Various arrests are understood to have taken place, but no further particulars have been permitted to reach the public ser. The city was very healthy, bugars were quiet in the market, with one hundred and thirty thousand boxes on hand in Havana and at Matanasa. Freights were steady at last advised rates. Exchange on New York was at from four and a half to five and a half per cent premium.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Arrival of the America.

Three Days' Later Intelligence.

SAILING OF THE GREAT BASTERN INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

Backville, N. B., Nov. 3.—The Royal mail steamship America, Capt. Mooner which left Liver-pool at 3 o'clock, P. M., of Oct. 22d, arrived at Hall-iax at 6 P. M., of N.v. 3d. The steamship Vanderbilt, from New York, Oct. 8th, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 19th.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from
Sth, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the
19th.
The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York,
Oct. 8th, arrived at Queenstown at 4 A M., of the
20th, and at Liverpool early on the morning of the
2 st.
The steamship North American, from Quebec, Oct.
8th, rached Liverpool at 5 P. M., of the 20th.
The America left Habifax at 10 P. M., on Thursday, for Boston, where she will be due Saturday
morning.
She passed, October 23d, at 8 P. M., off the Old
Head of Klosale, R. M. steamship Asia, from New
York for Liverpool.

A Zurich telegram of the 18th says: The principal points of the Frenty of Peace between France and Austra, signed by the Fenipotentiaries, but not yet ratified by the two Governments, are as follow:—Austria gives up Lombardy, except Mantua and Peachiers, and, as far as the frontier line, fixed by special commission, to France, who transfers it to Piedmont. Peasions acquired in Lombardy are to be paid by the new Government. Piedmont is to pay Austria 40,000.000 florins, and be responsible for three fifths of the debt of Monte Lombard Venetia, making the debt in all transferred to Sardina 250.000 florins. The two contracting powers will unite their efforts, in order that reform in the Administration should be carried out by the Pope. The rights of the Dukra of Tuscany, Modena and Parins are expressly reserved to the two Emperors, who will assist with all their power in the formation of a confederation of all the States of Itsly. Venta, under Austrian rule, is to form part of the Confederation. Ratifications will be exchanged at Zurich within fifteen days. It will be seen from the above that the treaty is merely an amplification of the Vil. franca agreement.

A Zurich telegram of the 21st announces that THE TREATY OF PEACE. A Zurich telegram of the 21st announces that Count Collows was that morning attacked with apoplesy. Four physicians were attending him, but there were little hopes of his recovery.

THE PROJECTED CONGRESS.

The Paris Pays intimates of its own knowledge, that in a Congress accepted in principle by the English Government, the only powers to be represented besides the great ones, will be Pedmont, the Pope and Naples. Under certain eventualities, the admission of Spain might be national, but Sweden and Portugal have no claims.

The Independence Belge says that out of compliment to Narolson, Austria proposed that the Congress should sit in Paris, but this was declined, and the chances favored Brussels.

The policy of England in taking part in the Congress was being canvassed by the Press, and generally the arguments were against it. The London Times and Herald are both averse to England joining any European Crigress on Italian affairs.

The London Fost (Lord Palassencon's organ) asserts that it were an idle trifling with the influence of England, and the hopes of Italy, to expect that any English statement at all worthy of the name would bazard his own reputation and the national bonor entrusted to his care by entering a Congress of which the basis may be in the execution of the Zurich fresty.

The same journal in another editorial, regards the THE PROJECTED CONGRESS.

the basis may be in the execution of the Zurich treaty.

The same journal in another editorial, regards the Italian complications as very serious, and the position of Narotzon as extremely embarassing. He has undertaken the special protection of the Papal Government, and also of Italian liberty, while Papal power and Italian liberty are in open warfare. It is almost certain that the Romagea will be attacked by the Papal troops. It is also certain that at the first merace of armed intervention in the Duchies, the troops of Garmant will sweep before them every vestige of Papal rule. Under these circumstance, the intervention of Austria will be anticipated. What part would France then play, and what extension would the Roman question then assume? The Post concludes by saying that English statesmen will make efforts to avert the dangers which threaten Europe.

The directors of the Great Eastern held a meeting on beard, on the 19th, and it is authoratively annunced that the departur of the vessel has been post, once if the course given that all passage money received be returned. No time will be fixed for the transatiantic voyage until good progress has been made in fitting out the ship in thorough seagoing completness, and according to some authorities there is no likelihood of the voyage being made before next spring. The ship would remain at Holyhead about ten days longer, and then go to Southampton to complete her fittings, after which a trip to Lisbon is spoken of. It is stated that in her present condition the directors will not accept the ship from Mr. Scott Russill.

The Directors of the London and North Western Railway Company gave a grand banquet at Holyhead to the furectors of the Urban trup Company of the Urban trup Company of the Exchequet: Sir John Parington, and many infliential men in commerce and politics. The speeches were all hopeful of the success of the great ship. Mr. McIvze, in the course of his remarks, reiterated the statement that the Cunard Company are building a steamer considerably larger than the Persia, but not so large as the Great Eastern.

Prince Naroleon, after minutaly inspecting the Great Eastern at Holyhead, pald a flying visit to Liverpool and Manchester, and then left in the steamer for parts unknown.

The funeral of Robert Strevenson took place at Westminster Abbey on the 21st, in presence of a great concourse of people, and with every demon-GREAT PRITAIN.

The funeral of ROBERT STEPTERSON took place at Westminster Abbey on the 21st, in presence of a great concourse of people, and with every demonstration of respect. The Abbey was crowded, and the attendance included most distinguished men of rank and professions. Mr. Stepterson bequeathed £25.000 to public institution, at Newsatie, Sunderland, Shields, and other towns in that locality. Business was suspended during a portion of the day of the funeral, and many demonstrations of respect took place.

The Trace Chronicle says that Mesers Beaumones and Roberson, electricians, visited Valencia

The Tyace Caronacte says that mosers, basin-mone and Kompson, electricians, visited Valencia this week, and set on foot a sories of experiments on the Atlantic cable. Encouragement as to the suc-cess of the undertaking, both as regards the resusci-tation of the old and the laying of the new cable, was in the ascendant. These gentlemen found room in ithe state of the cable to disseminate new encourage-ment to its friends. LATEST.

LATEST.

LOSDON, Saturday.—The Daily News city article, dated Friday evening, says:—The funds have experienced a sudden reaction. The market opened at a reduction of nearly one quarter below the prices of yesterday, and after the close of the Stock Exchange, increased heaviness prevailed. The demand for money was active, and it was difficult even to get the best bills discounted below 2.3-8 per cent. No gold was withdrawn from the Bank, but large purchases of Australian, including a portion of the £113,000 received per ship Yorkshire, were made for expertation. The foreign exchanges were steady, except bil so Belgium, which were rather lower.

The Times announces another large Russian fellure—that of Mr. Guysonanory, an eminent manufacturer at Moscow. His liabilities are £14,000 sterling. It is reported that he has committed suicide.

The weather is very wintry in England, and there is considerable frost and snow.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the Emperor refused to grant an audience to a deputation from B.logna, but re-ceived those from the Duchies. The Sardman Minister of Foreign Affairs had left Paris for Loydon The Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs had left Paris for London.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald continues to point out the timmense naval armaments in progress, particularly at Toulon, where no less than twenty-two large ships are being constructed.

The Bourse was dull and declining. The Rentes closed heavy on the 21st, at 69f. 45c.

The projected Chinese expedition had been discussed in the Council of Ministers. It was proposed to dispatch 18 600 men, but nothing definite was arrived at. The troops would not leave before the end of the year. of the year.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says he is still informed that France has claumed her war expenses from Bardinia, and the Sardinian Envoy's mission to Paris is supposed to have reference to the question of the debt as well as the Duchies.

Marshal Vallant is reported to have written to Narolson, suggesting the occupation of the Du-chies by the French troops, to prevent civil war breaking out.

The Neapolitan army on the Roman frontier, was increasing. The Neapolitan army on the Roman frentier, was increasing.

It was rumored that troops had landed at Ancona. Considerable excitement prevailed in Piedmont, on account of the conditions of the Zurich treaty. The king of Baroinia, in receiving a deputation from the municipality of Geneva, relevated by intention to defend the cause of Italian independence to the utmost of his power. He expressed the hope that the wishes of Italy would be granted.

The Paris correspondent of the Lasion Herald says that the object of the Sardinian Minister for Foreign Affairs visiting Paris, is to obtain the Emperor's consent, pending the Congres, to the occupation of Central Italy by Piedmontess troops, and the appointment of Prince Cariguane as Regent of the Duchles and Legations.

ITALY.

ment of Prince Candulane as Regent of the Duchles and Legations.
The communal council of Milan bad voted 100,000 frames towards Gambaldulane subscription for the purchase of nuskets.
It was reported at Turin that in consequence of Nospolitan war ships having been signalled in whostile attitude off the coast of the Rumagna, a Piedmontese squadron had been ordered round into the Adrigatic.

montees squadron had been ordered round into the Advlatic.

It is asserted that there has been a revolutionary movement of Palerine, but that it was suppressed. One story says one hundred and fifty rebels were killed, but it lacks confirmation.

Justice continued to be energetically carried out in Parma. New arrests had taken piece. The municipality had determined on the destruction of the column on which the head of Anvers was placed.

It was expected that the effective strength of the new Sardinian army will be 100.000, exclusive of the rifle corps, and military marite. In addition there will be throughout the Kingdom about 600.0.0 national guards.

Financial affairs in Naples are represented as crist.

istional guards.

Financial affairs in Naples are represented as critical, and a loan of £6,000,000 was spoken of. SPAIN.

The Correspondencia Autografa announces, that in consequence of unsatisfactory declarations made by the Emperor of Morocco, the council of ministers had resolved to have recourse to arms. The same

curnal approves the action of the Government in ordering the Spanish Consul to leave Tanglers.

The Spanish Bisheps, in indivation of the French, had commence puncening pasteral letters in defence of the temperal power of the Pope.

The Spanish funds declined to-day more than one per cent.

APPERIA. It was expected that the Emperor of Austria would have an interview with the Emperor of Russia, at Brealau, on the 23d of October. SWEDEN.

The Kirg of Swedon was about to propose the abolition of the severe punishments inflicted up in those who quit the established Church. All Pacha, Grand Vizer, has been dismissed. He was to be succeeded by Mahomer Ropania. Faun Erranni, it was also expected, would be dismissed.—Two of the comprisators had died at Kulely, A vessel with Circassian emigrants on board had been wrecked. Two hundred and three lives were lost.

Commercial Intelligence.

money and account. The Latest.

Liverroom, Saturday afternoom.—Cotton; sales to-day, 8, 60 bales, of which 1 600 bales were for speculation and export. Market closed steady. Broadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions dull.

London, Saturday afternoom.—[By Telegraph]
Consols 95% så6 for money and account, the market closing dull.

LORDON, Saturday afternoon.—[By Telegraph]
Consols 95%, 556 for money and account, the market
closing dull.

American Stocks.—Baring Browners report U. S.
fives 923, 544.

Brill & Go. report the state of stocks active.—Reliroad securities slow of sale, but unaleved in price.
U. S. sixes, 1868, 95%, 50%; ditto fives, in large
speculative inquiry at a slight advance in prices, the
gnotations being 93%, 544.

Alabama fives, 75a17;
Rentucky sixes, 92a934; Maryland fives, 94a96;
Massachusetts fives, 100a102; Ohio sixes, 97a98;
Pennsylvania fives, 92a934; Maryland fives, 94a96;
Massachusetts fives, 100a102; Ohio sixes, 97a98;
Pennsylvania fives, 93a93; ditto, bonds of 1877, 54a
56; Tennessee sixes, 80a82; Virginia sixes, 564a
57iy; ditto fives, 85a86; Illinois Central shares, 35a
36 discount; ditto, seven per cent bonds, 75a18;
ditto sixes, 72a14; ditto sevens, freeland, 93a36;
Michigan Central cighths, 79a51; ditto shares, 46a
32; New York Central sixes, 84a86; ditto sevens,
19a96; ditto shares, 76a72; Eric, third mortgage,
15a51; ditto shares, 466; Panama Raliroad bonds of
1809, 101a102; ditto, 1860, 93a93; Pennsylvania Gentral sixes, first mortgage, 89a00.

The London Times of Saturday reports sales of
U. S. fives, at 94; and Illinois Central shares at 3736
discount.

Four Days Later Intelligence.

Father Point, Nov. 6.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool, at 10 A. M., of the 26th ult 1, samed this point at 2.15 P. M., to day, en route to Chabene to Quebec.

The City of Baltimore, for New York, was to sall about an bour later, and the Vanderbilt was to leave Southampton the same day.

The steamship Asia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool, at 3 P. M., of the 24th.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE. Nothing had transpired in regard to the Zurich Coherence and possession of the treaty between France and Austria, as telegraphed from Zurich, was published exclusively in the English jeurnals, but was subsequently reproduced in the Paris and Vienna. At the latest dates Count Colombio but had not been restored to cons-there were no hopes of his recovery.

GREAT BRITAIN. Arrangements have been completed by the Cunard Company for all their steamers running between Liverpool and Boston, to make Queenstown a port of call, out and home. The arrangements goes into effect with the Canada, leaving Liverpool on the 6th of November.

effect with the Camela, leaving Liverpool on the 6th of November.

The London Times, in publishing Commodore TATHALL's despatch relative to the operations at the mouth of the Peiho, editorially culogiess it, and says, if any defence were needed for the acts of the British Minister and Admiral in those distant regions, it would be found in the despatch, which it has had the pleasure of printing.

Bir Grones Genr is understood to have been reappointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

There is nothing new in regard to the Great Eastern. The authorities of Brastol were making afforts to get her to come to that port after her projected trip to the Mediterranian. The new Earl of Jersey, who succeeded to the Earddom on the 24th.

Sir J. Dean Paul and Strahan, the ex-London bunkers, have been released from prison, after having undergone four years penal servitude.

The stake of the London builders continued, and there were indications that it was beginning to tell seriously against the men who refused to resume work. The dividend was diminishing, and a resolution was adopted to appeal to the public for support. Recent returns show excessive mortality among the wives and families of the operatives in the building trade, and there was fear that scores of innocent persons and young children were perishing from sheer want.

The weather in Eng'and has been unusually severe for the season. Heavy frosts prevaied, and a considerable quantity of snow had fallen.

Farhament is further proregued to December 10th. Bir J. DEAN PAUL and STRAHAN, the ex-London

The Paris Constitutional, in an article signed by its principal editor, in reply to the assertions of the English press, that the policy of the Emperor has left a state of political incertitude in Europe, states the aim proposed by the Engeror at the beginning of the war, and compared it with the advantages gained, and accuses the English journals of inconsistency.

gained, and accuses the English journals of inconsistency.

The Paris corespondents of the London journals generally include in gloomy forebodings. The writer for the Herald states plainly, that the impression gained ground that a rupture between France and England was imminent. Several provincial journals had published simultaneously, violent articles against England, which are known to have been supplied by a government official. England is warned that the bour of trial approaches, which may put an end to her greatness forever.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post asserts that negotiations were still going on between the governments of England and France, in order to complete the arrangements for a joint expedition to China; while, on the other hand, the correspondent of the London Herald rep ats the statement that the Chinese preparations are suspended.

The Moniture de l'armee states that the Chinese con mander of the forts on the Peibe, on the 34th of June, had received a brilliant reward from the Emperor of Chinas, baving been named Generalismo of the Chinese armies, and a mandarin of the highest class.

The Paris Flour Market was firm. Wheat heavy

The Paris Flour Market was firm. Wheat heavy and sales difficult. The price of brandies had risen throughout France.

The recent inundations in the South of France caused much damage, both to life and property.

Gen. Hensau and Dr. Landesat had availed themselves of the amnesty and returned to France.

SPAIN. The difficulty between Spain and Morocco had reached a crisis, the Spainsh Government having formally announced its intention to commence hostilities.

We have the following telegrams from Madrid on this subject.

We have the following telegrams from Madrid on this subject:

Madrid, 22d — The Government has declared to the Cortex in the sitting of to-day, that it was going to begin wer with Morocco. The declaration was received with great antiusiasm. All political parties in the Senate and the Congress have offered their support to the Ministry. The newspapers express the same patriotic feeling.

A Paris journal asserts that a declaration of war by Spain against Morocco has been strongly urged by France.

The London Shipping Gazette, of the 24th says:
We have reason to believe there will be no war between Spain and Morocco, the Moors having made the required concessions. Accounts from various ports of Spain, however, continue to speak of great preparations for the war with Morocco, and that troops are collecting in every port for conveyance to Africa.

A Paris dispatch says, O'DONNELL had actually set.

troops are collecting in every port for conveyance to Africa.

A Paris dispatch says, O'Donnell had actually set out for Africa.

The London Times is of the opinion that any danger to Europe or to the British possession of Gibralter from the Spanish enterprise against Morocco is abourd, but an attack by Frange in the independence of Morocco, and an attempt to add its territory to Algeria would justify the strongest remonstrances in behalf of Europe.

The Daily News thinks the alliance between France and Spain against Morocco, or at any rate war simultaneously threatened by both powers against her, as by no means reassuring to England.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News is as-

sured that M. Mow had sent a dispatch to say that England is no longer opposed to the expedition against Morocco.

STALT. It was reported at Turin that Gen. Damonumpa would seen retire from the ministry of foreign affairs, and be succeeded by Count Cavous.

The reports of disturbances at Falermo are confirmed. The conflict between the troops and people began on the ninth and lasted till the eleventh, at Begliers, near Palermo; quiet had been restored, but Paermo was in a state of siege.

PRUBBIA. Great preparations were being made in German; to celebrate the SCHILLES Festival.

Late advices from Taniers state that Mr. Groner
V. Brown, the United States Consul, was preparing
to leave for Gibralter taking with him all his baggage, berse, do.
It was appeted that the Spanish forces would
make the stack by sea and land, and afterwards
occupy Tetran and Taniers.
The French expeditionary corps was ready to take
the field. CHINA.

Advices from the British squadron in China represent the crews as suff-ring cruelly from opthalims.

The Daily News endeavors to prove that, in going to war with Morecco, Spain is the instrument of France.

Postantial.

Liverpool. Oct. 26 — A violent storm and high searendered it impossible to put the passengers and mails on board the North American and City of Baltimore this morning. Bakt vess-is are consequently detained thi to-a light or early Thursday morning. The gale has been very severe, and still continues.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool Corron Marker.—The sales of cotton for the three days in the Liverpool market were 26,000 bales, of which speculators took 1 400 and exporters 4 000. The market closed firm, and with an advancing tendency for clean, but quotations were uncharged. Postscript.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Mancheste are favorable.
Liverroot. Beradetures Market. — Rigland, Athva & Co. report. Flour sterdy and unchanged; Wilest advanced Id., with an improved demand: Comquiet but steady, notwithstanding an excessive sundy.

Supply.

Laverroot. Provision Market. — Richardson, Spencer & Co. report Beef steady: Pork steady; Lara steady at 54s,050%, for all qualities; Bacon dull; Tallow unchanged.

Lorson Markets. — Wheat was firm; holders de-LOSDON MANKETS.—Wheat was firm; holders de-manded an advance, but it was not obtathed. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea slow of sale, but prices unattered. Tallow 52s. 61. Linseed oil 21s. 6da23s. Fig iron dull at 5 is 6d. Losdon Movey Manker.—The money market was slightly more stringent. Consols closed on Tuesday at 95% a 95%, for both morey and account. morey and account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Sales were reported in London of Illinois central shares at 37% discount—New York central at 70 a 72—and Erie railroad sinking fund bonds of 1875 at 15 a 20.

Letter from Gov. Wise. In reply to the letter of L MARIA CHILD, of Wayland, Mass., asking permission of Gov. Wise to visit John Brown, in his cell, at Charlestown, Va., to dress his wounds, nurse him, and soothe him in his hour of peril, the

Charlestown, Va., to dress his wounds, nurse him, and soothe him in his hour of peril, the Governor says:

Virginis and Massachused's are involved in no of will war, and the Constitution which unites them in one confederacy guarantees to you privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States in the State of Virginia. That Constitution I am sworn to support, and am, therefore, bound to probest you support and am, therefore, bound to probest you set to coming into Virginia for any leaves and preserve to the captive in prison, you will be mest, coubtless, by all our people not only in a chiral to the Charlestown, Va., Massachuse the right to visit Charlestown value and passachused the visit of the leave the right to visit Charlestown, Va., Massachuse the right to visit of the visit

We have Galveston dates to the 27th ult. The News says the work of repairing and finishing up on the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson Railroad is progressing most satisfactorily under the new organization, and the entire road from Virginia Point to Houston will be in fine running order by the time the bridge and draw are completed, and the track laid from Eagle Grove to that city.

Capt. Primross, of the schooner Martha Betts, died on the night of the 25th inst., of yellow fever.

Hetts, died on the night of the 20th inst., or yellow fever.

There were eight deaths by yellow fever, during the last two days. The weather has been quite cool and searching.

The Telegraph learns from a private letter that the yellow fever has made its appearance in Brazoria.

Brazoria.

The southerner says that trains of emigrants are constantly passing through Waco southward and westward. The Bonham, McKinney and Sherman papers say the emigration in northern Toxas, this fall, is heavier than ever known be-

A GENTLEMAN from Hempstead writes as follows to the Galveston News, in regard to the depredations of the Indians on the frontier:

More than one hundred lives have been taken, in the last two years, by the Indian foe, and property of immense value destroyed. Not a peper from the East and North but comes filled with accounts of murders and robberles. For a number of years many renegade and disafficted Indians from Texas, have taken refuge in the towns of Mexico, adjacent to the Rio Grande; numbers of runway negroes have also escaped into that country; numerous Mexicans who have been driven out of Texas for high crimes, are hovering about the borders for revenge. This mongrel race, without the fear of God or man, are our neighbors, and cross over into Texas with impunity, and kill and steal. The presence of the regular army does not deter them in their designs, well knowing that they will not be pursued beyond the limits of the Rio Grande by this class of soldiery. The military forts are not dreaded by the Indians: many depredations have been committed in hearing of the garrison calls, and in sight of the flag staff.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT—An ELEPHANT A GENTLEMAN from Hempstead writes as fol-

many depredations have been committed in hearing of the garrison calls, and in sight of the flag staff.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT—AN ELEPHANT LOOSE IN THE STARKES.—Thursday morning, a trymendous excitement was created in the lower part of Whilliamsburgh, caused by the elephant belonging to Van anumous menageric becoming an raged and breaking loose from his keeper. A man had been employed to bring some shavings to the menageric, which were brought in a wagon. The man drove into the tent, and white unloading his wagon the elephant was observed to grow restloss at the sight of the horse which had a white blanket en. The man was advised to take his horse away, but before he could do so the elephant advanced a few steps and knocked the man down with a blow of his trunk, bext seized the horse by means of his trunk and injured him seriously. He next seized the wagon, throwing it up in the air and breaking it to pieces. His anger was fully arcused then, and proceeding to the cageoff the prairie wolf smashed it with his trunk, releasing him. Next in his mad way was the cage of a black bear. This cage was demolished but the bear was chained up and could not escape. The cage of the zebra being next in his way, he pushed it through the tent and clear through the wall of a small shanty at the back of the tent. Then leaving the tent he got into the street, pursued by his keeper and hundreds of people, none of whom were able to cope with the enraged elephant. He did not molest parsers by, but seemed to have a great aversion to horses, which he evold into the stone yard, corner of South Fourth and Seventh streets. Here a number of workmen were engaged in drossing stone, and had just placed upon wooden herses a huge stone weighing about fifteen hundred tone. In attempting to get out of the, asone yard the elephant got causeth by his chain to this stone which checked him. The keepers gradually approached him with chain to fasten his legg, but it was not till he had re eived several severe how with weundar received from the hooks an TRAMENDOUS EXCITEMENT-AN ELEPHANT

TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES

The Harpers' Ferry Insurrection. Trial of John Brown and others.

Charlestown, Nov. 1.—The prisoner has also been found guity of both murder counts for the murder et the same persons. It was manifest that be could not be guilty of both. Brown was remanded to jail.

Mr. Hamping announced that he was ready to proceed with the trial of Corria—who was brought in. The ceremony of passing him between a file of armed men was dispensed with. Corris took his seat between Messra Gaiswell and Horz, who appear as his counsel. He seemed calm and composed. The remainder of the day was spent in endeavoring to obtain a jury, but the panel was not complete, when at five o'clock the Court adjourned.

SEVENTS DAY.

SEVENTE DAY.

Charlestown, Nov. 1.—The Court met at ten o'clock this morning. Corris was brought in. Previous to the preceeding to his trail, Mr. Gasswold the points on which an arrest of judgment was saked for in Brown's case. In addition to the reasons mentioused yesterday, he said, it had not been proved beyond a doubt that he (Baows) was ever a citizen of the United States, and argued, that tresson could not be committed against a State, but only against the General Government, citing the authority of Judge Bronv, also stating that the jury had not found the prisoner guilty of the crimes as charged in the indictment. They had not responded to the offences the riged, but found him guilty of crimes not charged. They find him guilty of murder in the first degree, when the indictment don't charge him with refences constituting that crime.

Mr. Hunna replied, quoting the Virginia code, to the effect that technicalities should not arrest the administration of justice. As to the jurisdiction over tresson, it was sufficient to say that Virginia had passed a law assuming that jurisdiction, and defining what constitutes that crime.

The Court reserved its decision.

The Brown was present during the argument.

The jury was sworn in Copris's case. The testimony is the same as already published, but is more brief. The examination of witnesses for the prosecution was not concluded at the adjournment.

Cook waived an examination before the Magistrate's Court.

Cook waived an examination before the Magistrate's Court.

Charlestown, Nov. 2.—Mossrs. Russril and Sennort, from Boston, reached here to-day.

Cook was brought before the Magistrates Court, and waived an examination. Corrir's trial was resumed. No witnesses were called for the defence.

Mr. Harding opened for the common wealth; Messrs. How and Gaiswout followed for the defendant; Arman Hurth elected for the prosecution. The speeches were of marked ability.

Mr. Gaiswold arked for several instructions to the jury, which were all granted by the Court, and the jury retired.

Hadden were of marked ability.

The Court gave its decision on the motion for an arrest of judgment, overruling the objections made. In the objection that treason cannot be committed against a State, he ruled that wherever allegiance is due, treason may be committed. Most of the States have passed laws against treason. The objections at the torn of the verdict rendered the Court also regarded as insufficient.

The Clerk then asked Mr. Baows if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him.

Mr Baows immediately ros, and in a clear, dis-

generous than I expected. But I feel no consciousnies of guilt. I have stated from the first what was
my intentions and what was not. I never had any
design against the liberty of any person, nor any
disposition to commit treason or excite slaves to rebel, or make any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged
any idea of that kind. Lot me say, also, in regard to
the statements made by some of those who were
connected with me. I fear it has been stated by
some of them that I have induced them to join
me, but the contrary is true. I do not say this to
injure them, but as regretting their weakness. Not
one but joined me of his own accord, and the greater
part at their own expense. A number of them I
never saw, and never had a word of conversation
with till the day they came to me, and that was for
the nurpose I have stated. Now, I have done.
While Mr. Brown was speaking, perfect tranquility prevalled, and when he had finished, the Judge
proceeded to pronounce seatence upon him. After
a few primary remarks he said, that no reasonable
doubt could exist of the guilt of the prisoner, and
sentenced him to be hung in public on Friday, the Sd
of December next.

Mr. Brown received his sentence with compo-

Mr. Blown received his sense was by the c'spping of the hands of one man in the crowd, who is not a resident of Jefferson county. This was promptly suppressed, and much regret is expressed by the citizens at its occurrence.

After being out an hour, the jury came in with a verdict that Corrix was guilty on all the counts in the indictment. His counsel gave notice of a motion for arrest of judgmenet as in Mr. Brown's case. The Court then adjourned.

Ten ible Railroad Accident

Ten ble Railread Accident

Chicago, Nov. 1.—A terrible accident occurred
on the Chicago and North Western Railread, this
forencen. A train, consisting of thirteen cars,
filled with excursionists, from Fon du Lac for
Chicago, ran off the track at Johnson Creek, eight
miles south of Watertown, Wisconsin. Eight
persons are reported killed, and a number baily
wounded. The names of the killed, as far as
known, are:—M. J. THOMAS, U. S. Marshal; Mr.
BOARDMAN and GEORGE F. EXTRIBON.

The names of the badly injured, as far as ascertained, are:—A. B. BOKERSTEY, Indian Agent; T.
L. GHLETT, Judge FLINT, Mrs. REDFORD and VAN
DARBN STREAD—all of Fon du Lac.

SECOND DESPATCH. In addition to those previously reported killed, are the following:

JERNER MASON, telegraph operator; T. L. GILLETT, and J. SNOW, of Fond du Lac; John Lund, C. Persanilla, and L. Sherwood, of Oshkosh; Dr. T. Minsen, of Watertown. The injured are as follows: E. H. Syrks, both legs off: Mrs. Lewis, leg broken: Mrs. James Kenney, leg broken; Mr. Van Beren Swand, Editor of the Fond du Lac Press, skull fractured, and not expected to recover.

The accident was caused by the train running into an Ox. In addition to those previously reported killed, are

The accident was caused by the train running into an ox.

Watertown, Wis., Nov. 2.—A Coroner's inquest was held this afternoon, upon the bodies of those killed by the railroad accident yesterday, and a verdict that the accident was unavoidable and not the fault of any person in charge of the train, was rendered. It is stated by the officers of the road, that great pains have been taken for the purpose of avoiding accidents, and that the fatal train was running at a rate not exceeding fifteen miles an hour.

Accident on New York Central Railroad.

Albany, Nov. 3.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night a freight train, consisting of 41 cars, ran off the track at the entrance to the city, on the heavy down grade, and on reaching the corner of Yan Woert street, the locomotive, one of the largest on the road, was overturned, and a general smash up followed. Eight of the freight cars were silvered to atoms, and their contents acattered about in all directions. The remainder of the train was more or less injured by the concussion.

The locomotive was very badly damaged. No lives were lost nor any one injured. The accident was caused by ice on the rails, rain having failen a short time previous and frozen. The train actually ran away from the engineer. All the breaks were down and still the momentum was equal to fifteen miles an hour. The engineer says it is fortunate the train run off where it did, as it would have been impossible to check its headway before entering the passenger depot, where far more serious results would have followed.

Destructive Fires.

New Orleans, Nov. 3.—Seven squares, extending from Washington to 9th at, in the 4th district, were burnt last evening. The burnt district was thickly built over with small buildings.

Another square is now on fire, but the freemen are powerless from want of water.

New Orleans, Nov. 4—P. M.—The loss by the fire in the 4th District is about a quarter of a million of dollars. Sixty dwellings are destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

New Orleans, Fos. 4.—The fire in the Fourth District, yesterday, destroyed sixty dwellings, involving a loss of \$250,000.

St. Louis, Nov. 4—A block of about 25 wooden tensments on Green st., between 5th and 6th sts., known as the Robbers' Roost, and composed of noto rious Irish groggeries and disreputable dance houses, were burned last night. The loss is about \$15,000.

Maryland State Election.

Rioters Controlling the Polls. Several Persons Killed and Wounded

Beveral Persons Killed and Wounded.

Baltimore, Nov. 2.—The State election is now progressing. There is a great struggle in all the Wards as far as heard from. The 3d Ward polls are blocked by rowdles, and the polles are doing nothing. In the 10th Ward, Thomas Marris, the Reform Judge, has been intimidated a rid compelled to leave, and Mr. Kinsley, who was appointed by acting Mayor Maro, and rejected by the Council, has been re appointed. The Reformers have been driven off. James Jayress, son of Maddens Jayress, was shot in the side and beaten over the head by some Reformers whom he had maltreated. In the 16th Ward, Aram B Kriz, Jr., merchaut, of No. 38 Hanover st., Reformer, was shot in the temple and was dying a few moments ago. George Kriz, who came to the receue of his brother, was shot dangerously. In the 14th Ward, there is a desperate struggle. The Reformers resisted with arms. Sonay Whitz, alias Jas. Johnson, a notorious rowdy, was shot dead with a pistol ball. Two other rowdles, named Harais and DUPFY, were shot in the legs. Enray Franz, a Reformer, was shot in the leg. Mr. Brills, a Reformer, was shot in the term and leg. In the 16th Ward, Theodora Woodalt, was badly beaten. Dr. C. Richarison, a Ecformer, was pursued by the captain of the Thunderbolt Club, with a drawn sword. Dr. R. took refuge in a store, when the rowdles broke in the windows, and tried to capture him, but fortunately they were not successful.

Judge Gries, of the U. S. District Court, met Sheriff Chrames in the street his forenoon, and told him in decided terms that he was to be accountable for all the blood that was she do today. As a judge and lawyer he told the Sheriff he had the authority, and that it was his duty to interfere.

In the 18th Ward the rowdles took possession of the polls and gave the Reformers were driven off at an early hour. A son of Hon. Jositua Vansany, was beaten for attempting to vote. The first, second and fourth Wards are also in possession of the rowdles, have a swivel on the ground. In the 18th and 18th

BECORD DESPATOR.

WILLIAM E. PRESTON, Democratic candidate in the Third Congressional District, is now lying at Bassen's Hote', badly beaten about the head with a billy. The outrage is said to have been perpetrated in the Seventeenth Ward.

Mr. KYLE, Jaho was shot this forencon, is dead.

In the Eleventh Ward, the stronghold of the Reformers, Mr. Gronce M. Gill made a speech, announcing the withdrawal of Mr. Thomas, the Reformers finding it impossible to do anything, all withdrew.

THIRD DISPATOR. SECOND DESPATCH.

THIRD DISPATCH.

finding it impossible to do anything, all withdrew.

THIRD DENATCH.

Dr. ROMESON, of the Central Reform Committee, came to the 11th Ward polls and announced that the Reformers had been driven from every Ward, except that and the 8th, and counselled the Reformers there to withdraw to avoid further bloodshed: whereupon Dr. Thomas, Reform Judge, retired, and the contest was abandoned. Previously, the Reformers throughout the city withdrew, leaving the polls in the hands of the dominant party.

There are numerous reports of minor outrages on the private rights of citizens in several wards.

In the Second Ward, a man named Charles Bernard, was shall is be hip. In the Fifth Ward, a man, zame unknown, was dreadfully beaten.

The most reliable account is, that Mr. Presson was assaulted at Govanstown, the Ninth District of Baltimore county. One account says he was beaten by an Irichman. It is difficult, in the face of so many reports, to arrive at the truth.

Mr. Kviz, who was reported dead at two o'clock, was still living an hour since, but in a hopeless condition, as a ball is buried in his brain.

The streets are nearly deserted to hight, except by the victorious party.

The stores were all closed at dark.

The proprietor of the Exchange having been threatened with assault, made a demand on the city authorities for protection.

POURTH DISPATOIL.

Baltimore, Nov. 2.—9 P. M.—The Americans are sejocing over their victory. The Reformers deny that any thing that can be called an election has taken place.

It will be late be fore the returns are received, as a large number of officers were voted for on one ticket. In the Seventeenth Ward, the American ticket has an average of 860 votes, and the highest Reform vote is 24.

Baltimore, Nov. 3.—The inquest on the body of Whys, the rowdy who was shot yesterday in the 14th Ward, is concluded. The verdot of the jury is, that he was billed accidentally by a stray shot. There was no evidence to show that Durry, who was arrested on the charge of committing the act, had anything to do with it.

The returns from the State are very meagre, and seem rather to favor the Democrats. Frederick county (6th District) gives HOFFMAM, American, for Congress, about 360 majority.— a less of 432. Washington county gives HOFFMAM, american, for Congress, 119 majority—a gain of 69.

Returns from Cecil and HOFFMAM outlies show a Democratic gain in those counted of four members of the House and two Benators.

to the Senate. The returns from the city wards are not yet complete. The Americans will have about a venteen thousard majority, which, of course, secures their State ticket by a heavy majority. So far, there appears to be no change in the Congressional delegation.

The inquest on KYLE is not concluded yet. The Central Reform Committee have held a meeting, in which they expressed their "deepest indignation and distress at the nurder of their respectable and excellent fellow citizen, ADAM BARLIE KYLE, Jr., at the polls of the 15th ward; and alse received to attend his funeral to-morrow morning, inviting all the lovers of law and order to unite with the funeral procession."

cession."

Battimore, November 4.—The following Members of Congress are elected: Harris, Davis and Wissers, Americans, and Symmar, Kurkils and Hughis, Democrats. This is the same as at the last Congressional election.

The State Legislature stands as follows: House—25 Americans; 49 Democrats. Senate—8 Americans; 13 Democrats. One District to hear from.

Postal Arrangements between the United States and Canada.

States and Canada.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The Postmaster General has concluded an arrangement with the Canadian Post Office Department, by which the mails are to be transported for the sea-postage weekly between Detroit and Liverzool, via Portland, in Winter, and the river St. Lawrence in summer—the service to commence by the trip of the first steamer outward from Portland, on the 26th inst. It is intended to have the mails, or such as may be thereby expected, for and from the Western, Northwestern, and probably some of the Southwestern States, sent in closed bags between Chicago and Detroit, on the one side, and Liverpool and London on the other; and for this purpose the British Post Office Department has been requested to constitute Chicago and Detroit exchange offices for the United States and British mails.

On the side of Britain, Cork may also be consti-

mails.

On the side of Britain, Cork may also be constituted an exchange office. By the schedule, the time between Portland and Chicago is to se 48 hours, and when the service commences, there will be an unbroken line of railroad the whole way. This will be a very direct line between the Far West and Europe.

Later from Denver City. Leavenworth, K. T., Nov. 3.—The overland express from Denver City arrived here last night, bringing advices of the 28th ut., and \$7.00 in gold dust on consignment, besides \$23.000 in the hancs of The weather at the mines continued unusually fa-The weather at the mines commune unusually reversible.

An election had been held for officers under the Provisional Government.

The result was not definitely known, but as far as ascertained BYEEL had a majority for Governor.

Efforts were being made to induce the people to participate in the election for a delegate to Congress from Kansas, which takes place on the 5th instant, but the project was opposed by the local papers, which argue in favor of non-intervention in Kansas affairs, having but recently elected a delegate of their own, who is expected to urge the immediate organization of the territory.

From Washington. A letter has been received here, stating that General Thias, for many years Governor of Chihushua, is shortly expected at El Paso, to consult with Judge Hanv with reference to the construction of a railroad through Chihushua, under the grant to Hanv, Orsmo and others, by the Legislature of that State.

Lieut. Mowny is seriously ill at El Paso.

Trotting Match. Philadelphia, November 3.—A trotting match took place to-day in the Suffolk Park, between Patchen and Brown Dick, the former winning in three straight heats. Time 2:28k, 2:26k, and 2:29k.—Lancet was advertised to trot also, but was withdrawn.

Pears for the Safety of Santa Fe Mails. Fars for the Safety of Santa Fe Malls.

St. Louis, Nov. 3.—The Westport correspondent of the Republican says that four Santa Fe mails are now due at Independence, and that serious apprehensions are felt for the safety of both outgoing and incoming parties. The same correspondent also states, on the authority of the mail carrier between Council Grove and Fort Eiley, that nineteen returning Pike's Peak emigrants have been murdered by the Indians on the plains since the killing of the chief of the Krowas at the former place, about two months ago.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—This morning, in the United States Circuit Court, the Judge decided the India Rubber cases, on motions made last week, against between twenty and thirty firms in this city, affirming the title of Henace H. Dav et al., upon the ground that Judge Erlan' late decision on final hearings, entitled the complainants to injunction, until revered by the Supreme Court.

From Albany. Albany, Nov. 4.—A commission de lunatico enquerendo has been granted by Judge Goule, to enquire into the condition of the mind of Mrs. Blandbara Deplex, whose recent singular disposition of property has been before the Courts. Judge Goule sppointed Judge William, of Saratoga, Jams Raminoton, Esq., of Albany County, and Dr. Carren, of Cohoes, as the commission.

Arrest of Alleged Forgers.

Boston, Nov. 3.—John B. Ross, David Leader and Arolin Bisson elies 8 wastra, were arrested yesterday on board the stramship Europa, just before she left the dock. They are charged with obtaining 23 156 from the Nassau Bank of New York, on a forged check, purporting to be signed by Rossar Bossan : also for another forgery, to the amount of 4300, on the Common wealth Bank of New York,—The case was investigated this afternoon in the Police Court. Mr. Buides, paying teller of the Nassau Bank, and Mr. Alexander V. Rossavens, litegrapher, of 93 Fulton street, N. Y., appearing as witnesses.

Ross was discharged, the evidence not implicating him. The further examination of Leader and Beanor was poetponed till Saturday.

Burning of the Pembroke Cotton Mills. T Burning of the Pembroke Cotton Mills, T.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 3.—The Pembroke
Cotton Mills, at Suncock village, were destroyed by
fire this morning, together with a dwelling, and the
picker and counting rooms on the opposite side of
the river. The Ices is \$130,000, of which about
\$90,000 is it sured. The mills were owned principality by Mesers. Will & Misor, Thomas Hows, W.
Roussys and M. Pors, all of Boston. Nearly two
hundred and fifty operatives are thrown out of employment by this calamity.

New Orleans, November 3.—A fire in Apollo street to day destroyed seven buildings. Loss \$4.-000.

Another fire on Chippewa street, destroyed half a square of small buildings. Loss 1.000.

Orrego, Nov. 3.—BICKFORD's chair factory, situated in West Sixth street, in this city, was destroyed by fire last night. It was insured for \$2.000. Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 3.—The brick dwelling stacked to St. Paul's Cathedral, occupied by Bishop O'Cosnon, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$2.000 fully insured.

The Kansas Election. 

Four days Later from California. St. Louis, Nov. 7.—The Overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 14th inst., arrived last San Francisco dates of the later lists, arrived lists night.

Great preparations were making to receive Gen. Scorr. All the military companies and soldiers in the Mexican war would meet nim on his arrival, and secort him through the city, while all classes of the people were preparing to pay him their tribute of

people were preparing to pay man their tribute or respect.

The creditors of Choffenning & Co., mail contractors between California and Salt Lake, had attached their stick and other property for debta amounting to \$30,000. It was feared that the mails would be suspended from this cause.

The water courses throughout the state are at the lowest stage, and the miners holding claims in the beds of the streams were gathering rich harvests of gold. beds of the streams were gathering rich harvests of gold.

Oregon dates are to the 8th of October. Five hundred and fifty emigrant wagons had arrived at the Cascades, Washington Territory, Advices from Capt. Wallen's Balt Lake expedition and Lieut. MULLEN's Balt Lake expedition and Lieut. MULLEN's Fort Benton wagon road expedition announce the continued prosperity of the commands. Capt Wallen had rendered great service to the emigrants on the route. The Indians were quiet. British Columbia dates are to Oct. 14. Everything was quiet at San Juan. The British Coloniet says it was currently reported that a new Governor named Howz may be shortly expected. The shipments of gold from Victoria in September amounted to £110.000.

The miners on Fraser's River were doing well.

Business at San Francisco was slow. There was little doing from first hands except by auction. Sales of India goods that way were quite heavy.

Provisions were drooping. Orushed Sugar was 11c. per b. Ceffee was more buoyant. Candles were inactive. Domestic Spitits were firmer. Spirits Turpentine was \$1 per gai'on.

Four Hundred Lives Lost.

Loss of the Royal Charter. Montreal, Nov. 7.—The following is taken from the Liverpool Daily Fost, of the 27th October: "The public will learn this morning, with overwhelming grief, that the splendid vessel, the Royal Charter, was totally lest, yesterday, in Cliuffa Red Bay, near Bangor. The me'anchely intelligence, which reached us late last night, was brief, but we fear it is only too true that of upwards of four hundred persons who were on board, only ten are said to have been saved. There is s.me hope, however, that this is an exaggeration, but under any circumstances, the loss of life, it is to be feared, has been immensed. The Royal Charter had about half a million of gold on board, when the disaster took place.

It is not known, for the telegraph had ceased to work, and so destructive had been the storm along the coast, yesterday, that the Chester and Burkenhead Railway had been destroyed in two places. At Penmanmawr, twenty of the dead bodies had been washed ashore. The bay in which the catastrophe courred is two or three miles to the west ward of Puffin Island, in Anglessa, and six or seven mutes to the northwest of Beaumaris. It has a shallow, sandy beach for several miles, with promontories at each end of the bay. The country around is wild, and few houses are about.

Diseaser to Steamaship Rebert Walerman

Democratic gain in those counties of four members of the Mouse and two Senators.

The returns indicate that the 'Democrats will have a majority in the House, but there is doubt as to the Senate. The returns from the city wards are not yet complete. The Americans will have

Steam Explosion-Loss of Two Lives. Steam Explosion—Loss of Two Lives.

Sandasky, Nov. 7.—Propelier Ohio, bound to

Buffalo from Cleveland, with a cargo of three hundred and fifty tops of merchandise, when ten miles

off Long Pedst be'ow Erie. Sunday morning, two
o'clock, blew up, and sank in ten minutes.

There were seventeen persons aboard, of whom

Thos. Cornet, second mate, and Mionan. Danigas,
wheelsman, were lost. The remaining fifteen persons
drifted in a yawl boat without cars in a high see with
little cicthing, fifteen hours, when the propelier Equator pecked them up and brought them to this port.

The Ohio was owned by the American Transportation Co. It is said that there is no insurance.

The New Mexican Mail. St. Louis, Nov. 7.—The New Mexican mall of the 26th of September, arrived last night via El Paso, and the overland mall coach, the Northern route having been abandoned in consequence of Indian outrages along the line. The passengers and letters report the continuance of depredations and murder on the plains by the Indians. A letter from Taos, New Mexico, to the Republican, mentions a battle between the Utah Indians, assisted by Mexicana, and a band of Arrapahoes, at the crossing of the Del Norte, in which 22 of the latter were killed.

From St. Helena. Brown St. Helena.

Boston, Nov. 7.—The ship Peerlass, from Calcutta, via St. Helena, has arrived at this port, bringing advices from the latter port, of Sept. 19. There were no American vessels in port. Two slavers, takenon the coast of Africa, by a British cruiser, were in port, and with their cargoes, had been condemned by the Admiralty Court. The name of one was unknown, the other was the Stephen H. Townsend, of New Orleans, Capt. WALKER. P. CALVERLY CLASSITOR, Bishop of St. Helena, was expected to arrive in November, from England.

Later from Brownsville, Texas.

New Orleans, Nov. 7.—The steamship Arizona, from Brownsville, Texas, on the 2d instant, has arrived here.

Cosminas and his band continue their depredations, threatening the inhabitants with fire and sword-on the 20th ult., thirty men entered the city and fired one round, when they were dispersed by the artillery, and fied. On the 24th, a hundred and twenty men with comon and howitzer marched against Cosminas and drove the guard from his house.

sgainst Coernias and drove the guard from his house.

They subsequently were surprized by an ambuscade, and lost a cannon and howitzer, and finally were entirely defeated. Four wore wounded and nine killed; Coernias lost two, killed. He afterwards sent a letter demanding of the citizens of Brownsville that they shoud surrender the Sheriff and others to save the city from destruction. A general panic prevailed at Brownsville. The cityjwas barricaded and trenches dug for defence. An attack was hourly expected.

It was reported that after taking Brownsville, Coernias would stack Bragos. The Mayor of Brownsville appeals to New Orleans for a hundred men, as their citizens are worn out, and the Rangers had not arrived from Northern Mexico. Sixty felons—released from the prisen at Victoria, had joined the guerilla band, and were devastating the country.

From Washington. From Washington.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Captain Lavellette, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Naples, October 14th, says, that he had taken the American Consul, Er. Niconolson, to Tunis, in the steamship Wabash. It was customary to salute the English and French Consuls, whenever, they arrived or departed, but no other such officers were similarly honored, but as our treaty with Tunis placed our Consuls on a footing equal with those of the most favored nations, and this fact baving been explained, the authorities cheerfully accorded the salute to both Capt. Lavellette and Consul Niciolaon.

The carriages of the Bey were in waiting at the landing, whate our officers were received by persons of the highest rank and escorted to the Palace. The interview was very satisfactory, the Bey saying that he should ende avor to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States. Captain Lavellette adds:—''d clearly discovered that our presence was having a beneficial effect on the new government, expensionly with reference to the position of our Consul. I am satisfied that the short trip to Tunis will conduce to the best interests of the United States."

Troy, N. Y. Nov. 7 — A steam fire engine, built by Lee and Lasmen, of New York, for the Southwark Hose Cempeny, of Fhiladelphia, bad a public trial in this city to day, in the presence of Mayor Rand. A single i tream was thrown 260 feet, and two streams 190 feet.

Louisiana Election. New Orleans, Nov. 7th .-The election here to-day, passed off quintly. In the 4th district, the Dem-orats have elected one member of the Legislature, one Justice of the Peace, and one State Tax Gollect-or In the rest of the city, the regular American ticket is elected, by a large majority.

The Georgia University. Augusta, Ga., Nov. 7.—HENRY B. JACKSON been elected President of the Georgia Univer-